have been fired soon after. He next worked for the Quebec Bank and the Imperial Bank, in rapid succession, leaving both for the same reason.

After this series of failures, Harman came to the writer in 1877, tired of his "repeated efforts to reform" and wanting to seek help "from a higher source." He subsequently had himself confirmed at St. John's Church and began a life of "absolute & total abstinence." Harman was reinstated at his last job.

In the middle of 1879 Harman's health began to fail: "he suffered from constant headaches and insomnia accompanied by great nervous irritability." He was upset even by the sound of traffic. He continued to deteriorate even after a five-week rest in a hospital, till in late 1879 he was starving from "a fancied inability to swallow." At Christmas the writer consulted the doctors who eventually signed Harman's certificates: Temple, Spragge, O'Reilly, and Strange.

By New Year's Eve all were anticipating Harman's death at any moment, but he rallied and by January was eating "ravenously" and becoming "fleshy and stout." He was able to dress himself, to dine with the writer, and to take short walks. It seems, however, that his illness had left him partially paralysed. In April he began again to refuse food,

At first he imagined he had a double "whom he termed his `poor little brother'," to whom he offered the food that he refused to eat himself, and with whom he conducted long imaginary conversations "consulting him as to whether he should take the food." He subsequently became violent, in ways that the writer obviously finds painful to record: "the horrible blasphemous & obscure language he indulges with the constant belief that his vitals & _____ have been taken from him by some of us." The writer adds as an afterthought, or perhaps as a means of dulling somewhat the horror of his narrative, the information that until Harman started to starve himself again he read the newspapers and some books and "conversed quite rationally about them." He also adds the news that Harman's marriage plans had been frustrated "on more than one occasion" and that his consequent disappointments had probably contributed to his "subsequent troubles."